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It is ordered that the Corporation speedily inquire into the causes [14] thereof, & take order wth the Steward & Treasurer or any other Colledg Officer, whom may concern for the just redress of the same, & the Overseers do promise their best assistance for the effecting of it, w^{ch} may be needfull.

Another penall Law is exacted by the generall Court held at Boston; y^e 17 of y^e 8 month 1656 & published in the audience of the Students in y^e Colledge.

It is hereby ordered that the President & fellowes of Harvard Colledge, for the time being, or that the major part of them are impowred to punish all misdemeanours of the youth in their Society either by fine or whipping openly in the Hall as the nature of the offence requires not exceeding 10 shillings or 8 stripes for one offēce & this law to continue in force untill the Court or Overseers of the Colledge provide some other orders for

Such offences.

ADMITTATUR JONATHAN

MITCHELLUS in collegiū Harvardinū

22. 8. 1683.

JN^o ROGERS. P^{res}.

SAMUEL ANDREW.

MARCH MEETING, 1876.

A stated monthly meeting was held on Thursday, the 8th instant, at eleven o'clock A.M.; the President in the chair.

The Recording Secretary read the records of the preceding meeting, which were approved.

The Librarian read his monthly list of donors to the Library.

The President congratulated the Society that there were no deaths of either Foreign or Resident Members to report at this meeting. He spoke of the coming celebration by the city on the 17th instant, and also of the vote of the Council that a special meeting of the Society be held at his house on the evening of the 16th instant, when communications would be expected from Dr. Ellis and other members on appropriate themes.

He then presented as from Count Circourt, an Honorary Member, three volumes, entitled "Histoire de l'Action Commune de la France et de l'Amérique pour l'Indépendance des États-Unis, par George Bancroft, . . . traduit et annoté par le Comte Adolphe de Circourt," &c. One of these volumes contained the "Conclusions Historiques du Traducteur,"

and another a large mass of inedited documents, most interesting to the student of history at this time.

He also read a letter from the Librarian of the Institute of France, acknowledging the receipt of some of this Society's publications, and giving a list of what volumes were still wanting to fill the gaps in their collection ; on which it was

Voted, To supply all the deficiencies named, so far as the Society is able to do so.

He also laid before the Society a paper from the " Congrès International des Américanistes," announcing a second session of that body at Luxembourg, from the 10th to the 13th of September, 1877, to which invitations were extended to historical scholars in America.

He also presented, as from Mr. John A. Lowell, the engraver, a number of engraved cards prepared in reference to the celebration at Lexington last April, for which a suitable acknowledgment was ordered.

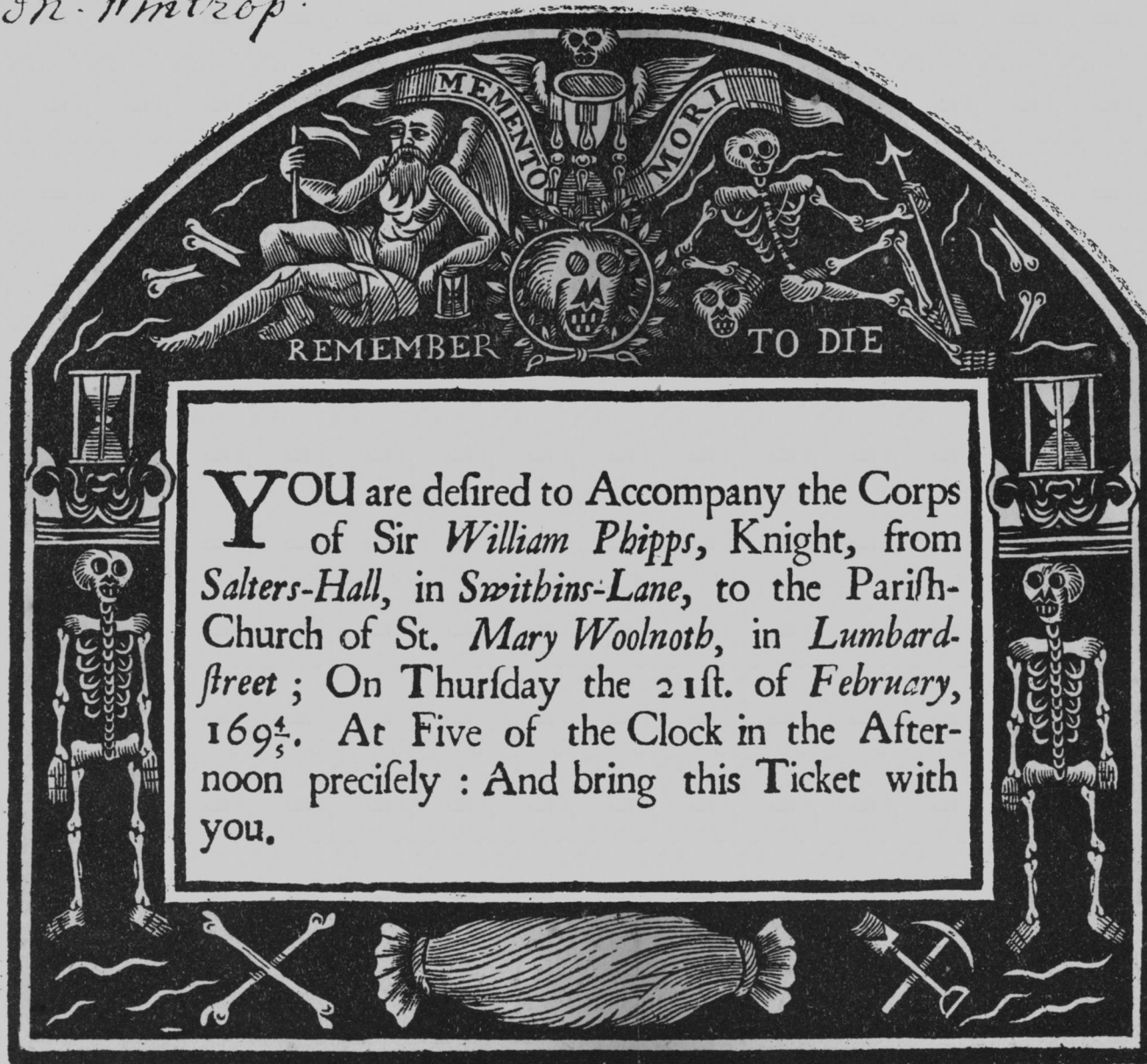
The President said that since the last meeting he had, in company with the Recording Secretary, visited the ladies who own the portrait of Sir William Phipps, mentioned by Mr. Parkman at the last meeting, and had seen the picture, which is in a very dilapidated condition. He thought that if it was a genuine portrait of Sir William Phipps, and the only one known, it was very desirable that it should be secured and preserved. He now exhibited from his family papers a printed invitation to attend the funeral of Governor Phipps, who died in London, addressed to Major-General Winthrop, which read as follows: " You are desired to Accompany the Corps of Sir *William Phipps*, Knight, from *Salter's-Hall*, in *Swithins-Lane*, to the Parish-Church of *St. Mary Woolworth*, in *Lumbard-Street* ; On Thursday, the 21st of *February*, 1694-5. At Five of the Clock in the Afternoon precisely. And bring this Ticket with you."

Mr. DEANE said he had heard within a few days that Mr. Francis B. Hayes, of this city, had a portrait which he claimed to be that of Sir William Phipps. Mr. Hayes had so informed Mr. Parkman.

The President asked permission, in behalf of the Peabody Museum at Cambridge, to use the engraved plate of the portrait of its founder ; and leave was granted.

The President exhibited a quarto volume, entitled " *Musée des Archives Nationales, documents originaux de l'histoire de France, exposés dans l'Hôtel Soubise*," &c., Paris, 1872 ; comprising a mass of interesting letters from an early period,

Major Gen: Wintrop.



with *fac-similes* of signatures and parts of letters. He called attention to a passage in a letter of Lafayette, in the volume, written from the camp at White Marsh, to the Comte de Broglie, 23 Oct., 1777, which, he thought, with all our sentiments of respect and admiration for the writer, could hardly be read at the present day without a smile. In this letter Lafayette speaks of matters going on badly and corruptly in America; but he adds, "Finally, in all these accusations and charges I hope that General Washington is always excepted, my friend, my intimate friend, as I like to choose them, and I dare to say that giving him this title is praising him."

Dr. ROBBINS submitted an estimate for printing in *fac-simile* Washington's Newburgh address, which will soon be issued.

Professor William Everett was elected a Resident Member.

A new serial of Proceedings, No. II., from September, 1875, to January, 1876, inclusive, was announced by the Recording Secretary.

The President communicated from Colonel J. L. Chester the following account of the family of Major André:—

Some Particulars respecting the Family of Major John André;

BY JOSEPH LEMUEL CHESTER

Corresponding Member of the Massachusetts Historical Society.

The personal history and antecedents of Major John André, the distinguished British spy, have hitherto baffled the researches of all his biographers; and, to this day, not even so little as the Christian name of his father has ever been mentioned in history. This is the more remarkable because, during the last few years, earnest efforts have been made in England, especially through the medium of the popular serial, "Notes and Queries," to elicit particulars concerning his family. These efforts have proved entirely fruitless, although there is every reason to believe that a number of persons quite closely related to him are still living in London, and in other parts of England.

Under ordinary circumstances, the personal history of a man who chose, from whatever motives, to take upon himself the odious character of a spy, and who suffered the ignominious death of one, might not be regarded as of any great consequence; and his memory might well be suffered to die out in the lapse of time. But the case of Major André assumed unusual importance, and, as the result of much false sentiment, and almost endless misrepresentation, he came to be regarded, not as the cool, deliberate, unblushing spy which he assuredly was, but as an innocent martyr, in the estimation of the whole British nation, and, to some extent, of the world. He occupies, therefore, a certain position in history, and time may not have been altogether misspent in tracing, so far as possible, his origin.

From a careful examination of various records in London and elsewhere, the following results have been obtained :—

The earliest known ancestor of Major André was one James André, who resided in the city of Nismes, in Languedoc, France; and who died in the latter part of the seventeenth century, or early in the eighteenth, leaving two sons and two daughters; viz., David, John, Catherine, and Isabella. It is from the will of the son David that most of the earlier portions of the pedigree of the family are derived. It is undated, but from internal evidence, and from certain documents attached to it, it is evident that it was written in 1732 or 1733. It has a codicil, dated 31 January, 1737–8; and it was proved, for some reason, in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, at London, 30 Sept., 1738. It was made at Genoa, in Italy, where, according to a certificate attached to it, he died 8 March, 1737–8. He described himself as “David André, son of James, deceased, a native of Nismes, in Languedoc.” He was unmarried, and was evidently a merchant, his partner in trade being one Paul Sabonadière. He lived at Genoa, in a house “in the country of Locoli, near to the church of St. Mary Magdalen.” He clearly possessed considerable wealth, and bequeathed the most of it to his own family. His sisters, Catherine and Isabella, were then living, both unmarried; and his brother John also, with numerous children and grandchildren.

This *John André*, son of *James*, of Nismes, married *Louisa Vazeille*, who appears to have been already dead; and her husband died before 27 March, 1756. Their children were as follows :—

1. James, who was still living in 1756, with a son John, then not 25 years of age.

2. John-Lewis, who was living at Nismes in 1737–8, and was still living in 1756.

3. William, of whom hereafter.

4. John, who was named as universal heir to one-third of his uncle David's estate. His will, as a native of Nismes, sometime a merchant at Genoa, but residing for several years at Geneva, in Switzerland, was dated at Geneva, 27 March, 1756, and proved there 26 May, 1764, a few days after his death.

5. Jerome-David, of Nismes, who died before 1737–8, leaving a wife, Mary, who was still living in 1756, with apparently a daughter, *Louisa-David*, married to *Solomon Bourquet*.

6. Catherine, who married *Peter Planchut*, of Nismes, and died before 1737–8. He was still living in 1756, with a son, *James Planchut*, and a daughter, *Louisa*, wife of *Francis Lapierre*.

7. *Lucretia*, wife of *John Privat*. They were both still living in 1756, with children,—*David*, *John*, *Anthony*, *James*, and *Isabella*, wife of *Jacob Meynadier*; who were all born before 1737–8, and then minors.

William André, above named, third son of *John André* (and *Louisa Vazeille*), son of *James*, of Nismes, was the universal heir to two-thirds of his uncle David's estate, and one of his executors. He died at

Geneva, and letters of administration to his estate were granted, 8 Feb., 1747–8. His wife was Mary Privat, who survived him, and also died at Geneva; her will being proved there, 3 Nov., 1767.

Their children were as follows:—

1. *Anthony*, of whom hereafter.

2. David, who came to England, and was naturalized, by Act of Parliament, in 1748. He became an Italian merchant in Leadenhall Street, London, and was afterwards of New Broad Street, where he died, 20 Dec., 1791. He was buried in the family vault in St. Augustine's church-yard, Hackney, near London, and his age was given on his monument as seventy. He married, in London, 8 Sept., 1751, Mary-Jane, daughter of Andrew Girardot, of New Broad Street, merchant. She died, 23 Oct., 1786, aged fifty-nine, and was also buried at Hackney. Their only son, David, died unmarried, 14 Dec., 1819, in his sixty-eighth year, and was buried in the family vault.

3. John, who was living at the date of his great-uncle David's will, but evidently died before 1756.

4. James, who was born before 1737–8, and was still living in 1793.

5. John-Lewis, who was named in his great-uncle David's will. He also came to England, and was a merchant in London. He died 24 March, 1811, aged eighty-one, and was buried at Hackney. He married, in London, 11 Dec., 1768, Mary Drury, who died 28 July, 1825, aged seventy-five, and was buried with her husband. Their eldest son, John-Lewis, was baptized in London, 1 Jan., 1772; and became a merchant in Camomile Street. He died in Upper Berkeley Street, Portman Square; and his will was proved 10 Jan., 1849, by his second wife and relict, Charlotte, by whom he had no issue. By his first wife, Mary, he had issue, John-Lewis, Anthony-Alexander, Alice-Sarah, Charlotte-Hannah, Anne-Margaret, Alexandrina-Amelia, and Clara-Matilda; all of whom were living at the date of his will, 12 Oct., 1846. The only other son of the above-named John-Lewis André and Mary Drury was James-Peter, who was baptized in London, 28 July, 1774. He was also a merchant in Camomile Street as early as 1819, and continued there until his death. His will was proved 14 Feb., 1850. By his wife Mary-Anne, who survived him, he had three children; viz., Mary-Louisa, who married Richard Grellier, Esq.; William, who was one of his father's executors; and James-Peter, also one of his father's executors; and who, by his wife, Sarah, who died 24 April, 1838, aged twenty-eight, and was buried at Hackney, had a son, James-Lewis, and a daughter, Sarah-Catherine. The former was living in 1839, and the latter died in 1841.

6. William, who was born before 1737–8, and was living in 1792.

7. Mary, who was born before 1737–8, and married before 5 July, 1753, Francis de la Rive, who appears to have been a merchant at Leghorn, but died at Genoa before 3 Dec., 1767. She died at Geneva, and her son, Peter de la Rive, administered to her estate, 2 July,

1773. She left also two daughters, Louise-Isabelle, and Jane, wife of Louis-Frederick Lombard.

8. Louise, who was born before 1737-8, and married, before 5 July, 1753, Rev. Daniel de Rochemont, "a citizen of Geneva, and a faithful minister of the Holy Gospel." She survived him, and her will was proved at Geneva, 11 Jan., 1793.

9. Jane, who was born before 1737-8, and married, before 5 July, 1753, John-Louis Lamande. They both died before 1792, leaving issue a son, David Lamande, with a wife *née* Lasserre.

10. Isabella, who was born before 1737-8, and married, before 5 July, 1753, Louis Neckar, of Germany. She died before 3 Dec., 1767. Her daughter, Mary, was living 27 April, 1792, wife of Horace-Benedict Rilliet, with a daughter, Louise-Sophie Rilliet.

Returning to Anthony André, eldest son of William André (by Mary Privat), third son of John André (by Louisa Vazeille), son of James André, of Nismes: he was living at the date of his great-uncle David's will, proved his uncle John André's will, in London, 5 Dec., 1764, and was his universal heir; and proved his mother's will, in London, 3 Dec. 1767. He came to England with his brother David, and was naturalized with him, by Act of Parliament, in 1748. He was also a merchant in London, and resided during the latter part of his life at Clapton, in the parish of Hackney. He died at Clapton, 14 April, 1769, aged fifty-two; and was buried the 20th, in the family vault in St. Augustine's church-yard. In his will, dated 29 March, 1766, with a codicil 16 Dec., 1767, and proved 26 April, 1769, he mentioned his brothers David and John-Lewis André, and his nephew Peter de la Rive. He directed that £25,000 should be placed in the public funds, to be divided equally among his five children as they attained their respective majorities; and bequeathed to his wife all the residue of his estate, including the life-rents on the heads of his children in both London and Paris. His wife was Marie-Louise, daughter of Paul Girardot, of Paris, to whose estate she administered 30 June, 1756, being then married to Mr. André. She survived her husband nearly forty-four years, and died at the city of Bath, 22 Feb., 1813, — said to have been in her ninety-second year. As the mother of the unfortunate Major André, it would be pleasant to learn something more concerning her, and this is not quite impossible. In her will, dated 15 Feb., 1806, she mentions several of the members of the André family, already enumerated; and the following bequests to her three daughters are both interesting and affecting. To one, she leaves "the little portrait of her dear brother, in the gold box, which was done at Geneva;" to another, "the little picture of a boar, done by my dear *Jack*;" and to the third, "the portrait of my dear *Jack*, done by himself."

The five children of Anthony André and Marie-Louise Girardot were as follows:—

1. *John*, of whom hereafter.
2. William Lewis, who was baptized in the parish of St. Martin-

Outwich, London, 25 Nov., 1760. It was the discovery of his baptism that furnished the clew by which all the other results have been obtained, as it gave the undoubted parentage of Major André. He is said to have been in America with his brother, and was certainly a captain in the 26th Foot when he was created a Baronet, 24 March, 1781. No one has ever dreamed of supposing that this honor was conferred upon him on account of any services he had rendered, for he is never mentioned in military histories, and he had not yet attained the age of twenty-one. It was done in hot haste by the Government, both in order to mark the public sense of the fate which had befallen his brother, and as a sort of sop to the sentimentalism which had already begun to surround his case. He died at Bath, unmarried, and the title became extinct. His will, dated 11 Aug., 1801, was proved 9 Dec., 1802. He left all his possessions to his mother and three sisters.

3. Mary-Hannah. She died at Bath, unmarried, 3 March, 1845, as was said, at the age of ninety-three. She was the eldest daughter, but outlived all her brothers and sisters. The three sisters had lived for many years at No. 23 Circus, in the city of Bath, where they, and their mother and brother, were all buried. She bequeathed a considerable estate chiefly among her cousins already named, and their descendants.

4. Ann-Marguerite. Miss Seward's "tuneful Anna." She died, aged about eighty, unmarried, at Bath; and her two sisters administered to her estate 30 Aug., 1830, when her personalty was sworn under £35,000.

5. Louisa-Catherine. Youngest child. She died, unmarried, at Bath, 25 Dec., 1835; aged eighty-one.

It is, therefore, but little more than thirty years since the last surviving member of Major André's family died; and, as her kindred were then numerous, there can be little doubt that many of them, or their children, are still living.

Major John André, it will be seen, was the eldest son of Anthony André, by Marie-Louise Girardot, his wife, and a direct descendant of the first named James André, of Nismes. Precisely when or where he was born has not yet been ascertained. He is usually said to have been born in London, in the year 1751; but every reasonable register has been searched for his baptism in vain. It is quite possible, perhaps probable, that his birth and baptism took place at Paris, about the year named. He is also said to have been educated at Geneva, and to have passed a short period in a merchant's house in London. At all events, he purchased a second lieutenant's commission in the army before he could have been twenty-one years of age, and was gazetted in that capacity, 2 April, 1771. He subsequently became a captain of the 26th Foot, and adjutant-general, with the rank of major. The rest of his career is matter of history. He was tried as a spy, convicted as a spy, and hung as a spy, at Tappan, New York, 2 Oct., 1780.

That he was a young man of considerable ability, of a versatile sort,

there is no doubt; but that he was any thing more there is not the slightest evidence.* He was probably neither much better, nor much worse, than the average young men of his day, who bought commissions in the British army. If he had fallen in battle, it is doubtful if his name would ever again have been heard, after the usual casualty report of his regiment. And it is very doubtful if the British Government, or the British nation, would ever have interested themselves overmuch in his fate, if it had not been for the sentimental glamour which the poetess, Miss Seward, whose personal affections appear to have been somewhat stronger than her judgment, contrived to cast around him and his history, the effect of which has continued more or less active to this day.

It is only necessary to add that his remains, having been disinterred by the permission of the American authorities, were finally deposited in Westminster Abbey, on the 28th of November, 1821. A tablet was erected near the spot, on which a group of figures was carved, representing Washington as receiving a letter from him as he is being led to execution. It is a sufficient comment upon what has already been said of the feeling in England concerning him, that the head of Washington has no less than three times, at different intervals, disappeared from the tablet; and even now only appears uneasily attached to the shoulders, as if purposely to tempt some other cowardly vandal.

Mr. DEANE read the following letter :—

CAMBRIDGE, March 7, 1876.

MY DEAR MR. DEANE,—A college lecture will prevent me, much to my regret, from being present at the next meeting of the Historical Society.

I was much interested in the published account of Dr. Green's communication at the last meeting concerning an early copy of the Laws of Harvard College.

I send you, herewith, a copy of the Rules, Statutes, and Ordinances of the College, of somewhat later date, 1686; which may be worth comparing with the earlier manuscript.

This is of interest, as you will notice, from having pasted into it the Admittatur of President Leverett, signed by President Urian Oakes.

Toward the end of the little book is a curious admonition of one Ballantine for the sin of excessive drinking. A certain John Ballantine graduated in 1694. If this be the person admonished, the admonition would probably have been administered by Increase Mather. By a comparison of the citation from the Statutes in the admonition, with the similar passage on page 3, it would seem that both were written by the same person.

* He has been fulsomely represented as an excellent painter and musician; but, if so, it is strange that none of his works have reached posterity; and also as a poet of rare power, but his only poem of which any one has ever heard, the "Cow-Chase," is simply unmitigated rubbish.

This little manuscript came, so far as I can ascertain, from the papers of old Professor Wigglesworth.

Should the Society wish to print it or any part of it, I shall be pleased to leave it in your hands so long as it may be needed for this purpose.

I am sincerely yours,

C. E. NORTON.

CHARLES DEANE, Esq., Recording Secretary.

Mr. DEANE proceeded:—

This little manuscript seems to be a memorandum book of Tutor John Leverett, afterwards President, whose *admittatur* to Harvard College is pasted inside of the second leaf.* A number of matters relating to the College are entered in the book, all in his well-known hand.

On the first three pages he has entered the code of laws for the government of the College, established by the President and Council of New England in the brief presidency of Joseph Dudley, in the year 1686. The unhappy condition of the College, for a number of years after the dissolution of the colony charter in 1684, is thus referred to by Mr. Quincy in the first volume of his "History of the College," at pages 57, 58:—

"During the period which elapsed between the dissolution of the old charter of the colony in 1684, and the arrival of the new charter in 1692, the College partook of the embarrassments of the colony. The public records of the latter, for several years, are lost; and those of the former are extremely deficient. It appears, however, from such of them as remain, that Joseph Dudley, who held, between May and December, in the year 1686, the commission of President, of the colony; and William Stoughton, who held, during the same time, that of Deputy President, availed themselves of their transitory power to place the College on a basis adapted to the uncertainty which hung over its destinies in common with those of the colony. On the 23d of July, in that year, they, with their Council, met at Cambridge, and appointed Increase Mather Rector, and John Leverett and Thomas [William] Brattle Tutors; enjoining upon the Rector to make his 'usual visitations,' and vesting in the two last 'the government' of the College."

The manuscript College-Book, No. IV., begins with the meeting at Cambridge, 23d July, 1686; and the following is

* Augusti 23^o, 1676. Admittatur Johannes Leverettus in Collegium Harvardinum, per me Urianum Oakes, Presidem.

Daniel Gookin	}	Sociis.
&		
Ammi Ruhamah Corlett,		

a copy of the record of that meeting, in the handwriting of Leverett: —

HARVARD COLLEDGE.

Present	{	JOSEPH DUDLEY, Esq., Pres ^{dt}	}	Esq ^{rs}	At a meeting of the Hon-	
		W ^m STOUGHTON, Esq., D. Pres ^{dt}				ourable President and Council,
		MAJ. JN ^o PINCHON				at Cambridge, July 23 ^o ,
		MAJ. PET. BULKLEY				Anno Dom ⁱ 1686,
		CAPT. WAITE WINTHORPE				It was unanimously agreed
		BARTHOLOMEW GIDNEY			upon and declared,	
		JN ^o USHER				

1. That the Rev^d M^r Increase Mather be desired to accept the Rectorship of the Colledge and make his usual Visitations.

2. That M^r JN^o Leverett and M^r W^m Brattle be the Tuto^{rs}, and enter upon the Government of the Colledge, and manage the publick reading in the hall.

3. That Charlestown ferry and M^r Penoyer's Legacy, i.e. one moiety of it, as it falleth, be settled upon the s^d Tuto^{rs} as their Sallary.

4. That their Pupills each of them pay to their Respective Tuto^{rs} ten Shillings p^r Quarter for their Tuition.

5. That Andrew Boardman, the Cooke of the Colledge, do henceforward manage the office of Steward in the manner as of late.

This "Dudley Code" of laws (if I may thus designate it), bears the same date as the meeting at Cambridge; namely, "10^o calend. Sextil. Anno Domini, 1686;" and it may be added that the code is entered in College-Book, No. IV., at pages 13 and 14, in Leverett's hand.

This Code, largely compiled from the previous one in Quincy, I. 577-579, has never been printed, and I have never seen any reference in print to the existence of such a code. The Laws in Mather's "Magnalia," Book IV. pp. 132-134 (probably those that were in force when that work was completed in 1698), though similar to the greater part of these, contain more regulations. The preamble also has been changed, and the old title of President restored, in the Mather copy. The preamble or heading of this Dudley Code may be rendered thus: "The rules, orders, and statutes, approved and constituted by the Honorable President and Council of the Territory and Dominion of our Lord the King, in New England, to which scholars admitted, and to be admitted, into Harvard College, are to be obedient, for the promotion of good letters and manners, during the pleasure of his most serene royal Majesty, or until it is otherwise ordered."

This memorandum book contains next, on page 4, a minute

of an admonition of one E. G., 23 April, 1688 : and a minute that on 12th September, of the same year, S. M. and D. D. publicly confessed their fault in violating the statutes, and promised future obedience. The triennial shows that the only E. G. who could have been censured in 1688 was Edmund Goffe, of the class of 1690. S. M. may be either Samuel Moody, of the class of 1689, or Samuel Mather, or Samuel Mansfield, or Stephen Mix of 1690. As D.D. is joined in the offence (the "nefarious" one of using the vernacular in their conversation within the college precincts, the statute forbidding which, by the way, is *not* in the Mather copy of the Laws), and as the only D.D. in College at this time was Daniel Dennison, of the class of 1690, probably one of the S. M.'s of that class is the person referred to.

Next follow the forms of presenting and admitting candidates for degrees, — the same as those in use in President Dunster's time, as given by Quincy, I. 580, except that the "Placetne" is added in the margin. President Leverett notes that he took these forms from the archives of the College, 1 July, 1690.

On the next page is an extract from the Statutes of the University of Oxford, the section "on the respect to be paid by Junior Students to their Seniors;"* and then, after a break of several blank leaves, we have three minutes concerning the monitorship. Lord (Joseph, of the class of 1691) is appointed monitor on "quarter-day, 17 October," and is continued in the office on the next quarter-day, 17 January, 1690-91. On the April quarter-day, 1691, he renders up the monitor's office and bill, which are committed to White (Ebenezer, of the class of 1692).

The book closes with a minute of a public admonition inflicted on one Ballantine (John, of class of 1694), for excessive drinking. No date is given. As Increase Mather, the President, did not reside at the College (he did not return from England till May, 1692, after an absence of four years); and, as the language of this admonition could hardly have come from his lips or pen, it is probable, I think, that we have here the precise words used by Leverett as Senior Fellow, in administering it; and it may have been written out by him here in anticipation of this duty. But few records of corporation meetings exist during these years, and these notes of college punishment may be worth preserving. These public

* Every thing thus far described in this little book is in Latin. What follows is in English.

admonitions were administered after morning prayers, before all the students. The following is the language of the admonition administered to Ballantine:—

The p̄spect you have before you is a sufficient explication of this your unusuall being called together; nor should we have any occasion, if it were no more necessary for w^t we have to say to him w^o is y^o single and sorrowfull object of all our eyes, then it is for your information, to tell you that this person stands before us convict of the sin of excessive drinking, w^{ch} is a violation both of y^e Divine laws and the Statutes of this house.

We have amongst those R's and Statutes, by which we are to govern you, and by which you are to be governed, such an One as this: [statute 11 is here recited].

The crime which we thus publicly animadvert upon is one of those *atrociora delicta*, which might and would have been more severely reflected upon then now it is, if an early sense in the Criminall, had not moved Compassion to temper justice wth an allowable alloy. It is one of those ill things against w^{ch} there ought not, nor ever must there be any Expectation in any one of a graduall p̄cedure. It is as hath been said a breach made upon the Laws of god, and the Rules of this house. It falls therefore wthin the Compass of the late-recited Statute, which Statute also helps us with an hint of the manner of punishment we may p̄ceed in. Conformably enō to it we have Censured this delinquent to be thus publickly admonished, and to make as publick a Confession of Fault.

Wherefore, you *Ballantine*, we are now to admonish you; and wish to Almighty God thy [*sic*] you may rec^v our Admonitions with Endeavours like to our designs, w^{ch} are that they may be for your good: for we have no other designs as you [*sic*] nor desires, then that you may so see the no p̄fit of that thing wherof we trust y^e are now so ashamed, as never to repeat it, or any other so unprofitable, so ill a thing.

We therefore do now wth such desires and designs admonish you; and we are to admonish you of two things chiefly, 1. of the evil nature of yo^r Crime, and 2. of the way wherby you may be freed both from y^e guilt and scandal of it.

1. We are to admonish you of the Evil nature of your fault. You and every body else know, that y^r is no fault, but is the transgression of som Law. And it is as knowable that the purer any laws are the fouler is y^e fault w^{ch} is a transgression of ỹ:

The Dudley Code here follows :

Regulæ Ordinationes et statuta approbata et constituta p̄ Honorabilem Præsidentem et concilium Territorii et Dominii D. Regis in Nov-Anglia quibus Scholares et admissi et admittendi in Collegium Harvardinū ad bonas Literas et mores promovendum, subijciendi

sunt, dum Serenissimæ Regiæ majestati ita visum fuerit, aut aliter mandatum.

Dat. ex Aulâ Coll! Harv!

10^o Calend. Sextil. Anno Domini 1686.

Annoq^o Regni Rⁱ Jacobi Secundi Secundo.

(1.) Quicumque fuerit peritia legendi Ciceronem, aut quemvis alium ejusmodi classicum authorem ex tempore, et congruè loquendi ac scribendi Latinè facultas, oratione tam solutâ quàm ligatâ, suo, ut aiunt, Marte, et ad unguem inflectendi Græcorum nominum, verborumque paradigmata; hic admissionem in collegium jure potest expectare. Quicumque vero destitutus fuerit hâc peritiâ, admissionem sibi neutiquam vindicet.

(2.) Quicumque in collegium admittuntur, iidem etiam contubernio excipiendi sunt; et unusquisque scholarium œconomo tres libras, cum hospitio accipitur, numerabit; eidemque ad finem cujusque trimestris quod debitum erit, solvet: nec licet ulli academico, nondum gradu ornato, convictum extra collegium quærere, nisi veniâ impetratâ a Rectore aut suo Tutore. Si quis a. hanc Rectoris aut Tutoris indulgentiam obtinebit, consuetudinem usitatam fideliter observabit; sin autem aliquis à collegio descendendo privatam institutionem quæsierit, copiâ vel à Rectore, vel à Tutoribus illi non factâ, nullo privilegio academico potietur.

(3.) Dum hic egerint, tempus studiosè redimunt, privilegio tam communes omnium scholarium horas, quam suis prælectionibus destinatas, observando.

(4.) Unusquisque scholarium exercitia omnia scholastica et religiosa, tam publica quàm privata sibi propria, præstabit. Adhuc in statu pupillari degentes, sexies quotannis rostra oratoria ascendent. Unaquâque septimanâ bis disputationibus publicis sophistæ interesse debent: Cum baccalaurei tum sophistæ analysin in aliquam S. literarum partem instituent. Baccalaurei singulis semestribus publicè quæstiones philosophicas sub Rectoris moderamine discutient: absente verò Rectore, duo seniores Tutores moderatoris partes alternatim agent.

(5.) Ne quis, sub quovis prætextu, hominum, quorum perditioni ac discincti sunt mores, consuetudine utitor.

(6.) Nemo in statu pupillari degens, nisi concessâ priùs à Tutore, veniâ, ex oppido exeat: nec quisquam, cujuscunque gradûs aut ordinis fuerit, tabernas aut diversoria, ad comessandum, aut bibendum, accedat, nisi ad parentes, curatores, nutricios, aut hujusmodi accersitus fuerit.

(7.) Nullus scholaris, quicumq^{ue} Lex denarios valeat nullo parentum, curatorum, aut Tutorum approbante emitto, vendito, aut commutato. Qui autem secus fecerit, à Rectore aut Tutore, pro delicti ratione, multabitur.

(8.) Scholares inter Se vñaculâ linguâ intra Collegii limites nullo prætextu utitor, nisi ad Orationem aut aliud aliquid exercitium publicum anglicè habendû evocati fuerint.

(9.) Siquis scholarium à precibus aut prælectionibus abfuerit, nisi necessitate coactus, aut Tutoris nactus veniam; admonitioni, aut aliusmo-

di, pro Rectoris aut tutoris prudentiâ, pœnæ, si plus quam semel in hebdomade peccaverit, erit obnoxius.

(10.) Nullus scholaris quâvis de causâ (nisi præmonstratâ et approbatâ Rectori aut Tutori suo) a studiis stativæ exercitiis abesto: exceptâ semi-horâ jentaculo, prandio vero sesqui-horâ, concessâ; nec-non cœnæ usque ad horam nonam.

(11.) Siquis scholarium ullam Dei, aut hujus collegii legem, sive animo perverso, seu ex supinâ negligentâ violârit, postquam fuerit bis admonitus, gravioribus, pro Rectoris aut Tutoris prudentiâ, pœnis coërceatur. In atrocioribus autem delictis, ut adeo gradatim procedatur, nemo expectet.

(12.) Quicumque scholaris, probatione habitâ, poterit sacras utriusque instrumenti Scripturas de textu originali Latinè interpretari, et logicè resolvere; fueritque naturalis et moralis philosophiæ principiis imbutus; vitæque et moribus inculpat; et publicis quibusvis comitiis ab inspectoribus et Rectore collegii approbatus, primo suo gradu possit ornari.

(13.) Quicumque scholaris locum habuit communem, scriptamque synopsis vel compendium logicæ, naturalis aut moralis philosophiæ, arithmeticæ, geometriæ, aut astronomiæ, exhibuerit, fueritque ad theses suas defendendas paratus; nec-non originalium, ut supra dictum, est linguarum peritus; quem etiamnum morum integritas ac studiorum diligentia cohonestaverint, publicis quibusvis comitiis probatione factâ, secundi gradûs, magisterii nimirum, capax erit.

(14.) Unusquisque scholaris harum ordinationum exemplar, à Rectore et aliquo Tutorum subscriptum, sibi comparabit, priusquam in collegium admittetur.

(15.) Denique Quicumque admissi sunt in collegium dictis Ordinationibus subjectionem suam subscribendo significabunt.